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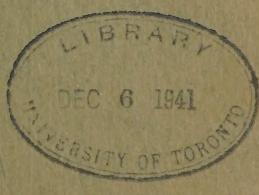
STATISTICS RELATING TO LABOUR SUPPLY

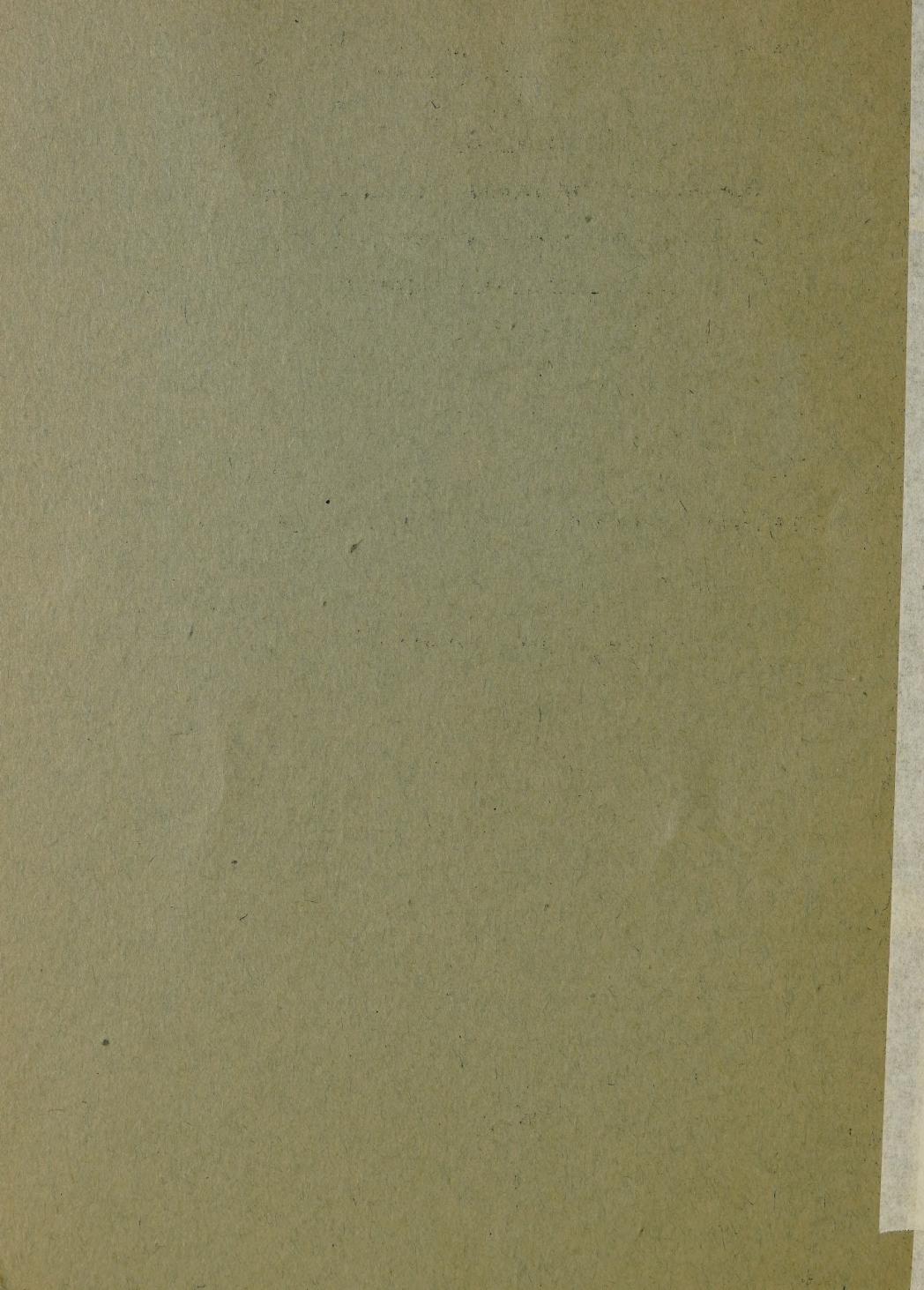
UNDER WAR CONDITIONS



OTTAWA
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Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, Social Analysis: A.L. Neal, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.)
Statistician: N. Keyfitz, B.Sc.

SOME STATISTICS RELATING TO LABOUR SUPPLY UNDER
CONDITIONS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR.

In statistics of employment and unemployment over the last decade the emphasis has been influenced by the fact that, generally speaking, there were more workers than there were jobs. With the outbreak of hostilities and the development of the industrial war effort the situation has been reversed, and the need for adequate data on which to base policy regarding labour supply and manpower for the fighting forces has now taken precedence. As to data, the Census is the most fertile source, but, until the 1941 results are available the 1931 figures must be used, brought up to date by estimation where possible. Other statistical data are not as complete as desired, and such as do exist are scattered among different sources. The present report is intended to assemble in a single place the main existing information in hope that steps to fill in the lacunae may be suggested. The sources mainly drawn on are the Census of 1931, the National Registration of August, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Monthly Employment Indexes, and the Census of Industry.

A brief description of the current use and distribution of labour, of the changes during the past decade, and of the changes in the 22 months of war is given first.

The gainfully occupied population of Canada 10 years of age and over numbered 3,927,000 persons in 1931. The National Registration of August, 1940, showed the number of persons 16 years of age and over gainfully occupied as 4,564,000. Deducting persons 10 to 15 years of age from the Census total leaves 3,875,000 in 1931, making an increase of 18 p.c. Males numbered 3,606,000, against 3,217,000, and females 958,000 against 657,000, increases of 12 p.c. and 46 p.c. respectively.

Statistics of non-agricultural employment as published each month by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate a similar trend, rising some 28 p.c. between August, 1931, and August, 1940. The largest expansion is shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but significant rises in the Maritimes and Prairies are also shown. The percentage increases in the indexes between April, 1940 and April, 1941 were almost equal to the increases over the whole decade, and are given below:-

	<u>P.C. Increase</u>
Canada.....	+ 26.3
Maritime Provinces...	21.3
Quebec.....	27.5
Ontario.....	27.9
Prairie Provinces....	20.7
British Columbia.....	25.9

These gains overshadow all the changes of the entire period from 1926. Manufacturing industry has risen from 111 in April, 1938, to 158 in April, 1941, an increase of 47 points, of which 35 were in the year April, 1940, to April, 1941. The percentage increases for the eight main industrial groups show considerable differences:-

	Indexes of Employment		
	April, 1940.	April, 1941.	P.C. Increase
Manufacturing.....	123.4	158.2	28.2
Logging.....	90.0	166.2	84.7
Mining.....	164.4	174.1	5.9
Communication.....	83.2	93.4	12.3
Transportation.....	82.8	94.3	13.9
Construction and Maintenance.	59.6	100.2	68.1
Services.....	133.4	158.3	18.7
Trade.....	137.6	149.1	8.4

As a sidelight on the question of wartime limitation of civilian consumption, it is noteworthy that even in the service group an increase of 19 p.c. is shown; trade, however, only increased 8 p.c. The branch of manufacturing which has shown the greatest increase is Iron and Steel Products, which stood at 95.8 on April 1, 1939, at 118.9 in April, 1940, and at 190.8 in April, 1941. Every one of its sub-groups contributed to this doubling, (steel shipbuilding and repairing rose from 67 to 365). Since Iron and Steel Products represented 18 p.c. of the non-agricultural employment of the country, it is responsible for a material part of the rising trend in the total. The increases in iron and steel employment are not spread evenly over the main geographical divisions of Canada:

P.C. which Iron and Steel forms of Em- ployment in Region.	Employment Indexes		
	April, 1940.	April, 1941.	P.C. Increase
Canada.....	18.3	118.9	190.8
Maritimes.....	14.5	131.6	175.1
Quebec.....	15.3	110.6	186.1
Ontario.....	24.6	130.3	213.3
Prairies.....	11.8	85.0	107.2
British Columbia.	8.5	96.9	221.4
			128.5

Turning now to the available sources from which increased labour must be drawn, a publication of the International Labour Office- "Labour Supply and National Defence"- gives a suggestive division of the reserves under six groupings:-

- (1) The new generation of workers who enter the employment market every year.
- (2) Unemployed workers.
- (3) Workers in essential industries in jobs which do not fully utilise their qualifications or working capacity.
- (4) Workers in industries or occupations which could or should be curtailed for general economic reasons.

(5) Persons who do not ordinarily look for paid employment or have ceased to do so, such as most married women, pensioners, and persons living on private incomes.

(6) Foreign workers.

While it is not possible to ascertain precisely the numbers available under each of these categories, some quantitative estimates may be hazarded, both as to the rate at which the above groups have been taken into industry since the commencement of the war, and the available reserves in each at the present time.

1. The New Generation.

The number of persons of age 17 in Canada in 1931 was just over 210,000. Allowing a 12 p.c. growth since 1931, and taking 98 and 42 for the percentages of males and females, respectively, who are gainfully occupied, i.e., normally in the labour market (these were the highest percentages gainfully occupied at any age in 1931) we obtain a crude estimate of the boys and girls entering the labour market in a year as 115,000 and 50,000, respectively, for the present time. This amounts to 14,000 per month. About 60,000 (mostly girls) apparently reach working age each year but do not take jobs.

Table 3. gives the numbers of children at school at various ages, and indicates both amount of schooling and age of entry into the labour market for newcomers. The difference between the number of children at school of age 14 in 1939, and of age 15 in 1940, is 22,000. It may be assumed that this figure represents children starting to work who left school at age 14-15. Taking the other ages in the same manner, we have:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>1939-40</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1937-38</u>
13-14.....	11,000	11,000	12,000
14-15.....	22,000	22,000	25,000
15-16.....	32,000	31,000	36,000
16-17.....	22,000	22,000	29,000
17-18.....	18,000	16,000	20,000
18-19.....	8,000	5,000	7,000
19 and over.....	18,000	18,000	16,000
Total.....	133,000	125,000	145,000

The modal age of school leaving is 15. The table applies only to seven provinces having 65 p.c. of the school age population of Canada. Adding an allowance for Quebec and Alberta brings the total close to the 235,000 persons annually attaining age 17 as estimated from the Census, the difference being mainly children in private schools or not attending any school.

A reserve of young persons who had never worked was built up during the depression years. Such persons numbered 32,000 males and 459,000 females, as recorded in the Registration of August, 1940. These represent only the residue of the number available at the beginning of the war, for the calculation below indicates that the never-worked, along with the unemployed, had been drawn on heavily since the start of the war.

2. The Unemployed.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimate of unemployed workers dropped from 364,000 in December, 1939, to 186,000 in December, 1940. The estimate does not allow for those members of the unemployed who have gone into the armed forces.

The number of wage-earners employed, as shown in Table 5, is estimated directly from the monthly index of employment, using as a base the 1931 Census figure. The two other columns of Table 5 are computed by less direct means. They must take account of the fact that for Census purposes a person is not unemployed if he or she has never worked, or if he or she has a status other than wage-earner. The estimate, as developed by the late M.C. MacLean, assumes that the gainfully occupied(x) increase with the total population, and then makes an attempt to allocate increases in the wage-earners at work to the unemployed and to the other gainfully occupied.

3. Dilution.

As industry has speeded up and orders have increased, employers presumably have taken on untrained staff and re-distributed their skilled workers so as at all times to make the most of that element of the labour supply which is least available. This has been done in conjunction with the introduction of job analyses, which have simplified manufacturing processes and enabled skilled workers to supervise semi-skilled or unskilled hands (job dilution). It is impossible, however, with present data to estimate the extent of dilution or the skilled manpower conserved thereby.

4. Restriction of Civilian Production.

The degree of curtailment of industries producing for the peacetime market in Canada is an involved subject, on which a separate study is contemplated. It may, however, be noted that statistics of employment do not show declines in any major industry.

5. Married Women, Retired Persons, etc.

Married women, pensioners, and persons living on income, represent perhaps the largest single section of the labour reserve. The Registration showed 298,000 persons as retired in August, 1940. While some of these might be open to offers of employment they must, as a group, be considered either beyond the age of working, or, for other reasons, unable or unwilling to work. To them must be added 16,000 persons recorded as in institutions. The great bulk of the potential supply of labour seems to be among those who have never worked, amounting to 491,000 in August, 1940, and home-makers numbering nearly 2,300,000. The second of these two categories is entirely female, and of the first, 459,000 are females. It may be taken for granted that some of the 491,000 have responsibilities which will not permit them to take positions in industry, but the great bulk are not encumbered. These groups are, of course, smaller today than in August, 1940, by the amount of their contribution to the 30,000 industrial and military recruits per month mentioned below.

(x) The Census definition of the gainfully occupied includes persons on own account, employers, unpaid family workers, and wage-earners, (employed or unemployed).

Information as to the distribution of married women, according to the number of their children, is not directly available. For data of this kind it is appropriate to refer to the statistics of families. Families are classified in the Census according to employment status of the head (i.e. families in which the head is a wage-earner, an employer, on "own account", etc.). The published tabulations are presented in detail only for families with "wage-earner" head in which the husband and wife are living together. Such families numbered 1,034,000 in 1931. In only 31,000 of these families was the wife at work in 1931, i.e., 1,003,000 women of this group were staying at home. This may be increased by some part of the group of families with own account or employer heads, but it would not be sound to multiply simply by the ratio of gainfully occupied to wage-earners because the wives of farmers are in a very different category of availability. The non-agricultural households with own account or employer heads would add about 10 p.c. to the 1,003,000, making it about 1,100,000.

The distribution of the number of children per 10,000 Census families is as follows:-

Total.....	10,000
0 Children.....	2,396
1 Child.....	2,106
2 Children.....	1,811
3 Children.....	1,267
4 or more Children....	2,420

If it is assumed that all of the 31,000 women working have no children there are left approximately 216,000 women with no children, and 218,000 women with one child, who were not gainfully occupied in 1931.

In the National Registration the following questions were asked of all women 16 years of age and over:-

20. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified? (a) Where you can return home daily? (b) Away from home?

Following are the (hitherto unpublished) results, based on a 10 p.c. sample:-

	Number	P.C.
Answering "yes" to "returning home daily", only..	597,820	15.4
" " to "away from home".....	547,830	9.0
" " to both questions.....	2,246,040	57.8
Not stated.....	690,890	17.8
Total Female Registrants.....	3,882,580	100.0

The number who stated they could change their occupation was very nearly equal to the number of women gainfully occupied. This was merely coincidence, however. Though no cross-classifications of this question have been made, a superficial examination of the cards indicates that most of the home-makers declared themselves not available, the unemployed were, in general, available, while some of the employees at work said "yes" and others, "no".

The 1941 Census cross-classification (industry and occupation by conjugal condition) will show to what extent these have entered the ranks of industry and trade. It is important that the movement be as large and as rapid as possible, because, though married women may not do a large part of the work of the defence industries, yet, if a quarter of them take jobs they will release half a million men in trade, commercial activity and the lighter manufacturing operations for more arduous industrial tasks and for the armed forces.

6. Foreign Workers.

The International Labour Organization report shows that prisoners of war and people from the occupied countries of Europe have provided Germany with considerable supplies of labour. No such reserves are available for Canada.

Migrants of special skill may come into Canada from the United States, but the industrial activity of that country may be expected to require all of its available labour. During the last war certain Allied countries imported Chinese labour, but it is unlikely that this will prove a solution for Canada.

In the War of 1914-18 there had been a heavy previous immigration into Canada, with its consequence of a large number of more or less unattached workers at the best working ages. Table 7 shows 1,108,000 immigrants in the three years 1911-13, against 44,000 in the period 1936-38.

In addition to the above six groups the withdrawal of persons from "own account" occupations, and their entry into the wage-earning class, which is a feature of most periods of industrial expansion, has undoubtedly taken place, and will continue. Another source of labour power not mentioned among the six groups above is more intensive use of the existing force, including lengthening of hours.

A calculation may be performed using available data (and making some approximations) of the monthly accretions to Canada's industrial and military personnel, and the sources from whence these are derived. An outline for such a calculation is as follows:-

- (1) Recruitments to the armed forces of Canada since the beginning of the war have been stated to be in the neighbourhood of 300,000. Divided by the 22 months over which they have taken place they represent 14,000 enlistments per month.
- (2) The average of the four-months period, September-December, 1939, of wage-earners employed (Table 5.) was 2,492,000, and for the same period of 1940 it was 2,825,000. Over the period of the twelve months, therefore, an increase of 333,000 persons is shown - an average of about 28,000 per month.

Thus, industry and the armed forces have expanded at the rate of over 40,000 persons per month since the beginning of the war. How have these been supplied?

- (3) Canadian schools release over 200,000 boys and girls each

year (as explained on page 3.). Taking 98 p.c. of the boys as entering the labour market and 42 p.c. of the girls, we arrive at a figure of 14,000 per month contributed by new entrants. From these should be deducted the retirements, deaths, etc. of older members, which may be roughly taken at 5,000 per month (x). The "natural increase" in the Canadian labour supply is, therefore, under 10,000 per month, leaving over 30,000 to be filled from the ranks of the unemployed, -persons who have never worked, housewives, etc. At 30,000 (xx) per month, 660,000 have been recruited from among these in 22 months of war. It may be assumed this has included the majority of the unemployed, although it is a well-known fact that plentiful jobs attract housewives, "own account" workers, and others into the labour market long before the last unemployment is mopped up.

Additional to paragraphs (1) and (2) above are the considerable drain on Canada's working force represented by labour turnover (with its waste in constant re-training of workers to different jobs) and the necessities of compulsory military service. The number of men that will be taken up, in addition to enlistments to the active service force counted in (1) will be increased by draftees, and even more by the retention of draftees beyond the four-month period of training.

If war industry and the armed forces continue the rate of expansion which they have averaged during the past year, (and even more if they continue at the current monthly rate) tightness may be expected in the labour situation before many more months have elapsed, in spite of the fact that at the present moment employers are having no trouble in obtaining all the help they need. If 30,000 new persons are to come into the market each month in addition to normal recruitments, with the reserve of employable unemployed now nearing exhaustion, one or both of two courses must be followed,:

- (1) Persons not gainfully occupied, such as married women, must enter industry at an even greater rate than in the past. These will take the place of men in work requiring less physical strength, while the men are scaled upward into work making greater demands upon them.
- (2) There must be a shifting of personnel from peacetime to war activities; this means a curtailment of demand upon industry for production not directly connected with the war. With increasing personnel at work, it must be noted, even to keep aggregate consumption constant (and à fortiori to reduce aggregate consumption) it will be necessary to reduce individual purchasing for persons already at work.

(x) Deaths in Canada 20 years of age and over amounted in 1937 to 46,000 males and 39,000 females. No estimate can be made of marriages of women which result in retirement but it is believed that withdrawals from the labour market through retirement or marriage or old age are reduced to a minimum in wartime.

(xx) This rate has, however, probably not been in effect from the very first month of war.

Table 1. Distribution of the Population According to Occupation, Gainful or Otherwise, by Age Groups and Sex, Nine Provinces, 1931.

Source: 1931 Census.

Item	15 Years of age and Over	Total								
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	
MALES										
Total population	3,710,000	525,000	463,000	778,000	707,000	589,000	355,000	120,000	173,000	
Gainfully occupied	3,245,000	312,000	429,000	759,000	690,000	568,000	323,000	91,000	73,000	
At school (7 months)	177,000	161,000	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On income	121,000	—	—	2,000	4,000	9,000	20,000	20,000	66,000	
Remaining population	167,000	52,000	18,000	17,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	34,000	
FEMALES										
Total population	3,376,000	514,000	447,000	717,000	627,000	485,000	305,000	110,000	171,000	
Gainfully occupied	663,000	131,000	189,000	156,000	81,000	55,000	33,000	9,000	8,000	
At school (7 months)	181,000	173,000	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Married females not gainfully occupied (1)	1,869,000	25,000	155,000	499,000	502,000	374,000	203,000	58,000	53,000	
Widowed, divorced or single heads of families not gainfully occupied and not on income (2)	139,000	1,000	3,000	10,000	17,000	28,000	33,000	17,000	30,000	
Remaining population (3)	524,000	184,000	92,000	52,000	27,000	27,000	36,000	26,000	80,000	
On income	89,000	—	1,000	3,000	7,000	11,000	18,000	12,000	37,000	

Notes:- (1) The persons on income cannot be separated by conjugal condition. There is a slight duplication, therefore, between the married females, the widowed, divorced, etc. heads of families not gainfully occupied, and the persons on income.

(2) Some few of these, viz. married female heads, are also included in the above "married females".

(3) This residual population, in addition to all the remaining dependent population contains some of the females on income.

Table 2.—The Registered Population Classified by Economic Status and Sex, for Canada and the Provinces.

Source: National Registration, August, 1940.

Economic Status	Canada	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	
						Males	
Total.....	3,975,930	367,560	1,068,500	1,353,490	869,580	316,800	
Employer.....	268,050	19,510	54,340	97,410	77,250	19,540	
Own account.....	820,750	90,770	194,920	216,840	274,350	43,870	
Employees.....	2,517,430	219,790	719,020	917,220	447,200	214,200	
Employed.....	2,295,580	197,800	648,540	844,770	413,690	190,780	
Unemployed.....	221,850	21,990	70,480	72,450	33,510	23,420	
Retired.....	237,780	23,970	59,960	82,560	41,980	29,310	
Students.....	91,600	7,860	26,260	27,420	22,430	7,630	
Never worked.....	31,710	4,880	11,360	8,210	5,300	1,960	
Inmates of institutions	8,610	780	2,640	3,830	1,070	290	
Homemakers.....							
	Females		Females				
Total.....	3,881,240	374,100	1,088,740	1,375,030	759,230	284,140	
Employer.....	14,310	1,160	3,370	5,740	2,660	1,380	
Own account.....	53,430	4,720	18,230	16,910	8,630	4,940	
Employees.....	890,350	79,380	271,260	339,120	140,470	60,140	
Employed.....	805,970	70,330	248,980	307,120	126,600	52,940	
Unemployed.....	84,380	9,030	22,280	32,000	13,870	7,200	
Retired.....	61,460	7,110	10,910	37,100	4,390	1,950	
Students.....	110,460	11,380	20,190	37,240	31,500	10,150	
Never worked.....	458,990	56,950	186,510	91,950	94,160	29,420	
Inmates of institutions	7,620	790	3,250	2,680	880	20	
Homemakers.....	2,284,620	212,630	575,020	844,290	476,540	176,140	

Table 3.-Distribution of Pupils at School, by Age, 1931-1940.
Seven Provinces of Canada(x)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Education Statistics.

Age	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
(Thousands)										
5 and under	14	10	10	8	4	18	18	18	17	16
6	84	84	80	78	58	80	84	81	81	79
7	130	128	125	124	110	120	126	125	125	124
8	141	138	135	134	131	129	131	132	134	133
9	146	141	140	141	135	128	134	134	136	136
10	148	145	143	141	139	133	133	136	136	137
11	136	146	146	141	137	133	136	136	134	133
12	135	147	148	146	141	135	138	138	132	133
13	137	138	150	148	147	132	136	135	134	133
14	130	131	130	137	145	121	125	124	124	123
15	101	104	104	101	115	98	103	100	102	102
16	62	69	70	69	75	65	71	67	69	70
17	31	38	41	43	42	38	43	42	45	47
18	14	18	22	24	21	22	23	23	26	27
19 and over	8	13	16	19	16	17	17	16	18	18
Total	1,417	1,449	1,457	1,454	1,416	1,368	1,418	1,407	1,413	1,411(y)

(x) Omitting Quebec and British Columbia.

(y) Subject to revision.

Table 4A.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.
(Average Calendar Year 1926 = 100)

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Monthly Employment Statistics.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	115.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.8	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.0
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	112.2	118.8	96.7	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	113.9	121.0	100.2	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	123.0	126.6	107.4	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	126.6	129.6	112.4	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	130.6	132.8	114.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	136.4	134.8	117.0	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	148.7	142.5	119.7	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	149.7	142.7	118.8	125.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	139.6	141.1	116.2	116.0
Feb. 1,	135.2	135.2	139.4	143.4	112.2	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	137.7	145.7	111.3	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	143.1	152.0	116.7	129.4

Table 4B.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Average 1926 = 100)
Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Monthly Employment Statistics.

Industries	(1) Relative Weight	Apr.1 1941.	Mar.1 1941.	Apr.1 1940.	Apr.1 1939.	Apr.1 1938.
MANUFACTURING.....	58.5	158.2	150.8	123.4	107.1	110.8
Animal products - edible.....	2.2	153.2	148.5	132.0	122.4	121.1
Fur and products.....	.2	113.0	110.6	110.1	95.1	91.2
Leather and products.....	1.9	132.9	126.9	124.9	112.7	109.2
Boots and shoes.....	1.2	127.7	123.2	122.8	115.1	113.3
Lumber and products.....	3.9	102.4	94.9	79.5	72.4	74.2
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.3	91.9	83.7	66.6	60.9	61.2
Furniture.....	.7	109.2	106.6	90.3	83.4	82.5
Other lumber products.....	.9	134.9	124.8	114.2	100.4	108.9
Musical instruments.....	.2	85.7	79.8	59.6	47.2	47.3
Plant products - edible.....	2.9	126.0	122.6	115.1	104.8	105.2
Pulp and paper products.....	5.4	122.5	117.9	110.8	104.5	105.4
Pulp and paper.....	2.4	112.2	106.9	97.5	90.1	95.4
Paper products.....	.9	159.2	152.0	139.8	130.2	131.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.1	123.2	120.3	117.8	114.0	109.8
Rubber products.....	1.2	128.6	125.4	109.3	105.4	100.4
Textile products.....	9.9	158.4	153.3	144.4	120.5	124.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.6	167.3	164.3	158.0	126.3	130.8
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.8	123.8	122.6	122.0	94.2	98.7
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	.8	185.0	179.7	170.9	124.9	124.9
Artificial silk and silk goods.....	.8	571.6	562.9	512.9	474.6	498.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	140.9	135.8	141.2	120.6	125.5
Garments and personal furnishing.....	3.4	157.2	151.4	136.3	118.0	123.6
Other textile products.....	1.2	163.5	154.8	132.8	110.2	106.1
Tobacco.....	.8	139.9	155.6	165.6	110.8	120.8
Beverages.....	.8	196.5	183.9	164.3	164.0	159.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.5	288.3	265.1	182.0	156.5	160.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.0	119.7	108.1	85.3	76.8	77.4
Electric light and power.....	1.3	140.1	137.5	130.6	123.5	119.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.9	196.7	188.5	142.3	124.5	135.8
Iron and steel products.....	18.3	190.8	178.7	118.9	95.8	105.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	206.2	193.9	148.7	119.1	132.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.5	206.8	188.9	131.0	114.0	124.6
Agricultural implements.....	.6	104.5	97.5	75.4	61.1	76.7
Land vehicles.....	7.7	172.7	162.9	112.0	90.5	99.7
Automobiles and parts.....	2.6	252.0	239.2	163.4	147.6	155.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	1.1	364.6	339.3	128.3	67.1	85.4
Heating appliances.....	.4	155.6	140.8	128.4	121.6	116.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.0	218.1	212.2	132.6	101.3	124.0
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.8	217.5	200.7	120.1	101.3	115.9
Other iron and steel products.....	3.3	216.1	198.6	124.3	99.6	103.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.7	255.3	244.1	173.0	154.7	155.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	.9	167.1	173.8	161.7	146.1	149.8
Miscellaneous.....	.5	191.2	178.4	153.8	134.3	134.5
LOGGING.....	3.5	166.2	210.0	90.0	64.0	115.0
MINING.....	5.8	174.1	168.7	164.4	157.4	151.3
Coal.....	1.9	96.0	95.1	89.7	87.6	89.0
Metallic ores.....	3.3	363.6	349.2	350.2	333.6	307.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	.6	132.4	125.8	124.8	119.1	118.3
COMMUNICATIONS.....	1.8	93.4	89.7	83.2	81.2	82.5
Telegraphs.....	.4	102.7	99.9	89.8	89.2	90.8
Telephones.....	1.4	90.8	86.9	81.4	79.0	80.2

Table 4B.-Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Average 1926-100)
(Concl'd.)

Industries	(1) Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1941.	Mar. 1 1941.	Apr. 1 1940.	Apr. 1 1939.	Apr. 1 1938.
TRANSPORTATION.....	8.2	94.3	90.5	82.8	79.3	78.5
Street railways and cartage.	2.4	138.9	135.0	125.1	119.4	110.9
Steam railways.....	4.7	82.9	82.4	75.5	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.1	85.6	68.6	61.6	65.2	65.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE...	8.9	100.2	82.0	59.6	91.6	71.6
Building.....	3.8	122.2	104.7	45.9	43.4	43.9
Highways.....	2.9	105.6	79.4	78.3	182.7	116.6
Railway.....	2.2,	73.1	62.9	56.3	55.5	57.5
SERVICES.....	2.5	158.3	150.2	133.4	131.4	129.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.5	151.9	143.2	127.1	125.7	123.0
Personal (chiefly laundries).	1.0	139.5	162.6	144.6	141.2	141.4
TRADE.....	10.8	149.1	145.7	137.6	131.1	127.1
Retail.....	8.2	156.1	151.6	142.9	136.5	132.3
Wholesale.....	2.6	130.9	130.2	123.7	117.6	115.3
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	100.0	141.3	135.3	111.9	104.9	105.0

(1)

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Table 5.—Estimates of Wage-earners and Unemployed Wage-earners,
January, 1938 — December, 1940.

Source: Dominion Bureau Statistics, Social Analysis Branch.

Month	No. of Wage- earners	No. of Wage- earners at work	No. of Wage- earners Unemployed	Month	No. of Wage- earners	No. of Wage- earners at work	No. of Wage- earners Unemployed
(000's omitted)				(000's omitted)			
January, 1938	2,703	2,300	403	September, 1939	2,806	2,506	300
February	2,661	2,225	436	October	2,828	2,545	283
March	2,619	2,163	456	November	2,821	2,525	296
April	2,649	2,212	437	December	2,757	2,393	364
May	2,704	2,304	400	January, 1940	2,732	2,355	377
June	2,725	2,338	387	February	2,725	2,338	387
July	2,715	2,308	407	March	2,695	2,304	391
August	2,746	2,378	368	April	2,720	2,353	367
September	2,748	2,402	346	May	2,794	2,489	305
October	2,737	2,359	378	June	2,843	2,568	275
November	2,744	2,346	398	July	2,872	2,634	238
December	2,697	2,225	472	August	2,910	2,709	201
January, 1939	2,678	2,193	485	September	2,962	2,805	157
February	2,684	2,193	491	October	2,980	2,867	119
March	2,655	2,161	494	November	2,994	2,865	129
April	2,659	2,186	473	December	2,948	2,762	186
May	2,724	2,329	395	January, 1941		2,784	
June	2,754	2,385	369	February		2,786	
July	2,771	2,419	352	March		2,909	
August	2,793	2,461	332	April		2,995	

Table 6.-Employees and Production in Canadian Manufacturing Establishments, 1910, and 1917-1939.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Census of Manufactures.

Year	Establishments	Employees (000)	Net Value of Products (\$000,000)	Gross Value of Products (\$000,000)
1910	19,218	515	564	1,166
1917	21,845	607	1,281	2,821
1918	21,777	602	1,400	3,227
1919	22,083	594	1,442	3,221
1920	22,532	599	1,621	3,707
1921	20,848	439	1,124	2,489
1922	21,016	456	1,103	2,376
1923	21,080	506	1,206	2,663
1924	20,709	488	1,075	2,571
1925	20,981	523	1,168	2,817
1926	21,301	559	1,305	3,101
1927	21,501	595	1,428	3,257
1928	21,973	631	1,598	3,582
1929	22,216	667	1,755	3,883
1930	22,618	615	1,523	3,280
1931	23,083	529	1,252	2,555
1932	23,102	469	956	1,980
1933	23,780	469	920	1,954
1934	24,209	520	1,087	2,394
1935	24,034	557	1,153	2,654
1936	24,202	594	1,290	3,002
1937	24,834	660	1,509	3,625
1938	25,200	642	1,428	3,338
1939	24,805	658	1,531	3,475

Table 7.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, Calendar Years 1900 - 1939.
Source: Canada Year Book.

Year	Number
1900.....	41,681
1901.....	55,747
1902.....	89,102
1903.....	138,660
1904.....	131,252
1905.....	141,465
1906.....	211,653
1907.....	272,409
1908.....	143,326
1909.....	173,694
1910.....	286,839
1911.....	351,288
1912.....	375,756
1913.....	400,870
1914.....	150,484
1915.....	36,665
1916.....	55,914
1917.....	72,910
1918.....	41,845
1919.....	107,698
1920.....	138,824
1921.....	91,728
1922.....	64,224
1923.....	133,729
1924.....	124,164
1925.....	84,907
1926.....	135,982
1927.....	158,886
1928.....	166,783
1929.....	164,993
1930.....	104,806
1931.....	27,530
1932.....	20,591
1933.....	14,382
1934.....	12,476
1935.....	11,277
1936.....	11,643
1937.....	15,101
1938.....	17,244
1939.....	16,994

